

# SELECTED MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

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## MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATES

Explanatory note: Descriptions of most of the organizations listed below may be found in the publication entitled *United States Contributions to International Organizations*.

The United States participates in the organizations named below in accordance with the provisions of treaties, other international agreements, congressional legislation, or executive arrangements. In some cases, no financial contribution is involved.

Various commissions, councils, or committees subsidiary to the organizations listed here are not named separately on this list. These include the international bodies for narcotics control, which are subsidiary to the United Nations.

### I. United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and International Atomic Energy Agency

United Nations  
Food and Agricultural Organization  
International Maritime Organization  
International Atomic Energy Agency  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
International Labor Organization  
International Telecommunication Union  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
Universal Postal Union  
World Health Organization  
World Intellectual Property Organization  
World Meteorological Organization

### II. Peacekeeping

United Nations Forces in Cyprus  
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and UNIFIL  
Multinational Force and Observers  
United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)  
United Nations Observer Group in Central America (UNOGCA)

### III. Inter-American Organizations

Organization of American States  
Inter-American Indian Institute  
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture  
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission  
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)  
Pan American Institute of Geography and History  
Pan American Railway Congress Association  
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and Portugal

### IV. Regional Organizations

NATO  
North Atlantic Assembly  
Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific  
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)  
South Pacific Commission

## V. Other International Organizations

Bureau of International Expositions  
 Commission for the Conservation of  
 Antarctic Marine Living Resources  
 Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)  
 Fund for the Protection of the World  
 Cultural and Natural Heritage  
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  
 (GATT)  
 Hague Conference on Private  
 International Law  
 International Agency for Research on  
 Cancer  
 International Bureau of the Permanent  
 Court of Arbitration  
 International Bureau for the Publication  
 of Customs Tariffs  
 International Bureau of Weights and  
 Measures  
 International Center for the Study of the  
 Preservation and the Restoration of  
 Cultural Property (ICCROM)  
 International Coffee Organization (ICO)  
 International Commission for the  
 Conservation of Atlantic Tunas  
 International Cotton Advisory Committee  
 International Council for the Exploration  
 of the Seas (ICES)  
 International Council of Scientific  
 Unions and Its Associated Unions (20)  
 International Criminal Police  
 Organization (INTERPOL)  
 International Hydrographic Organization  
 International Institute for Cotton  
 International Institute for the Unification  
 of Private Law  
 International Jute Organization  
 International Lead and Zinc Study Group  
 International Natural Rubber  
 Organization  
 International North Pacific Fisheries  
 Commission  
 International Office of Epizootics  
 International Office of Vine and Wine  
 International Organization for Legal  
 Metrology  
 International Rubber Study Group  
 International Seed Testing Association  
 International Sugar Organization  
 International Tropical Timber  
 Organization  
 International Union for the Protection of  
 New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)  
 International Whaling Commission  
 International Wheat Council

Interparliamentary Union  
 North Atlantic Ice Patrol  
 North Atlantic Salmon Conservation  
 Organization  
 Permanent International Association of  
 Navigation Congresses  
 United Nations Compensation  
 Commission  
 World Tourism Organization (WTO)

## VI. Special Voluntary Programs

Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program  
 Consultative Group on International  
 Agricultural Research  
 Convention on International Trade in  
 Endangered Species of Wild Fauna  
 and Flora (CITES)  
 International Organization for Migration  
 (IOM)  
 International Atomic Agency Technical  
 Assistance and Cooperation Fund  
 OAS Special Cultural Fund  
 OAS Special Development Assistance  
 Fund  
 OAS Special Multilateral Fund  
 (Education and Science)  
 OAS Special Projects Fund (Mar del  
 Plata)  
 PAHO Special Health Promotion Funds  
 United Nations Capital Development  
 Fund (UNCDF)  
 United Nations Center for Human  
 Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS)  
 United Nations Children's Fund  
 (UNICEF)  
 United Nations Development Fund for  
 Women (UNIFEM)  
 United Nations Development Program  
 (UNDP)  
 United Nations Educational and Training  
 Program for South Africa  
 United Nations Environment Program  
 (UNEP)  
 United Nations/Food and Agricultural  
 Organization World Food Program  
 (WFP)  
 United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse  
 Control (UNFDAC)  
 United Nations High Commissioner for  
 Refugees Program (UNHCR)  
 United Nations Relief and Works Agency  
 (UNRWA)  
 United Nations Trust Fund for South  
 Africa  
 United Nations Volunteers (UNV)  
 WHO Special Programs

## WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program

## African Development Bank

*Headquarters:* Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

*President:* Babacar Ndiaye

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1963 and, by charter amendment, opened its membership to non-African countries in 1982. AFDB's mandate is to contribute to the economic development and social progress of its regional members. AFDB members<sup>1</sup> total 76—including 51 African countries and 25 non-regional countries. Ownership of the Bank, by charter, is two-thirds African and one-third non-regional.

The African Development Fund (AFDF), the concessional lending affiliate, was established in 1973 to complement AFDB operations by providing concessional financing for high-priority development projects in the poorest African countries. AFDF membership consists of 26 member countries and AFDB, which represents its African members and is allocated half of the votes.

The United States became a member of AFDF in 1976 by virtue of the African Development Fund Act (22 U.S.C. 290g note) and, in February 1983, became a member of AFDB by virtue of the African Development Bank Act (22 U.S.C. 290i note).

## Asian Development Bank

*Headquarters:* 6 ADB Avenue, 1501 Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines.  
Phone, 632-711-3851

*President:* Mitsuo Sato

The Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank came into effect on August 22, 1966, when it was ratified by 15 governments. The Bank commenced operations on December 19, 1966. The United States became a member by virtue of the Asian Development Bank Act of March 16, 1966 (22 U.S.C. 285). The Bank now has 55 member

countries—39 from Asia and 16 from outside the region.

The purpose of the Bank is to foster economic growth and contribute to the acceleration of economic development of the developing member countries in Asia, collectively and individually. The Bank, including its concessional loan window, lends about \$5 billion annually and provides over \$100 million per year in technical assistance.

Correspondence to the Asian Development Bank should be mailed to P.O. Box 789, 1099 Manila, Philippines.

## Inter-American Defense Board

2600 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20441. Phone, 202-939-6600

*Chairman:* Maj. Gen. John C. Ellerson, USA

The Inter-American Defense Board is a permanently constituted, international organization, autonomous within the inter-American system, composed of army, navy, and air officers appointed by the governments of American Republics. Its constitutional sources are: Resolution XXXIX of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942; Resolution XXXIV of the Ninth International Conference of American States held in Bogotá, Colombia, in April 1948; and Resolution III of the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Washington, DC, March–April 1951.

The Board studies and recommends to the governments of the American Republics measures necessary for close military collaboration in preparation for the collective self-defense of the American continents.

## Inter-American Development Bank

*Headquarters:* 1300 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20577. Phone, 202-623-1000

*President:* Enrique V. Iglesias

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is an international financial institution established in 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the

<sup>1</sup> AFDB membership totals include the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Caribbean. It is based in Washington, DC.

The Bank has 28 member countries in the Western Hemisphere and 18 outside of the region.

In its 34 years of operation, IDB has helped to provide, secure, and organize financing for projects that represent a total investment of more than \$178 billion. The Bank has also fostered a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development, and has been a pioneer in financing social projects.

The Bank's highest authority is its Board of Governors, on which each member country is represented. Its 12-member Board of Executive Directors is responsible for the conduct of the Bank's operations.

The Bank's field offices represent its dealings with local authorities and borrowers and supervise the implementation of Bank-supported projects.

#### International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

*Headquarters:* 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202-477-1234

*President:* James D. Wolfensohn

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), also known as the World Bank, officially came into existence on December 27, 1945.

IBRD's purpose is to promote economic, social, and environmental progress in developing nations by raising productivity so that their people may live better and fuller lives. It does this by lending funds at market-determined interest rates, providing advice, and serving as a catalyst to stimulate outside investments. IBRD's resources come primarily from funds raised in the world capital markets, its retained earnings, and repayments on its loans.

During the Bank's 1994 fiscal year, it made new loan commitments totaling \$14,244 million in support of sound development projects, primarily in middle-income developing countries. International Development Association  
The International Development

Association (IDA) came into existence on September 24, 1960, as an affiliate of IBRD. IDA's resources consist of subscriptions and supplementary resources in the form of general replenishments, mostly from its more industrialized and developed members; special contributions by its richer members; repayments on earlier credits; and transfers from its net earnings.

IDA promotes economic development, increases productivity, and raises the standard of living in the least developed areas of the world. It does this by financing their developmental requirements on concessionary terms, which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of IBRD and supplementing its activities.

During the World Bank's 1994 fiscal year, IDA made new commitments totaling \$6,592 million, primarily in the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

#### International Finance Corporation

*Headquarters:* 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202-477-1234

*President:* James D. Wolfensohn

*Executive Vice President:* Jannik Lindbaek

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank, was established in July 1956 to promote productive private enterprise in developing countries.

IFC pursues its objective principally through direct debt and equity investments in projects that establish new businesses or expand, modify, or diversify existing businesses. It also encourages cofinancing by other investors and lenders. For every dollar of financing approved by IFC for its own account, other investors and lenders provide about \$5.43.

Additionally, advisory services and technical assistance are provided by IFC to developing member countries in areas such as capital market development, privatization, corporate restructuring, and foreign direct investment.

During the World Bank's 1994 fiscal year, IFC made new debt and equity commitments for its own account of \$2.5 billion supporting 231 new projects. The entire size of these projects totalled approximately \$15.8 billion.

#### International Monetary Fund

700 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20431. Phone, 202-623-7000

*Managing Director and Chairman of the Executive Board:* Michel Camdessus

The Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, signed at Bretton Woods, NH, on July 22, 1944, set forth the original Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. The Agreement became effective on December 27, 1945, when the President, authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286) accepted membership for the United States in the Fund, the Agreement having thus been accepted by countries having approximately 80 percent of the quotas. The inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors was held in March 1946, and the first meeting of the Executive Directors was held May 6, 1946.

On May 31, 1968, the Board of Governors approved an amendment to the Articles of Agreement for the establishment of a facility based on Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) in the Fund and for modification of certain rules and practices of the Fund. The amendment became effective on July 28, 1969, and the Special Drawing Account became operative on August 6, 1969. The United States acceptance of the amendment and participation in the Special Drawing Account were authorized by the Special Drawing Rights Act (22 U.S.C. 286 *et seq.*).

On April 30, 1976, the Board of Governors approved a second amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which entered into force on April 1, 1978. United States acceptance of this amendment was authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act Amendments (22 U.S.C. 286e-5). This amendment gave members the right to adopt exchange arrangements of their

choice while placing certain obligations on them regarding their exchange rate policies, over which IMF was to exercise firm surveillance. The official price of gold was abolished and the SDR account was promoted as the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system.

On June 28, 1990, the Board of Governors approved a third amendment to the Articles of Agreement, under which a member's voting rights and certain related rights may be suspended by a 70-percent majority of the executive board if the member, having been declared ineligible to use the general resources of the Fund, persists in its failure to fulfill any of its obligations under the Articles.

On November 11, 1992, the third amendment to IMF's Articles of Agreement took effect, increasing quotas by approximately 50 percent under the Ninth General Review to SDR's 145 billion (equivalent to approximately \$202 billion). As of March 31, 1995, IMF had 179 member countries.

The purposes of the Fund are to promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution that provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems; to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade; to promote exchange stability; to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments for current transactions between members; and to give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources temporarily available to them under adequate safeguards.

In accordance with these purposes, the Fund seeks to shorten the duration and lessen the degree of imbalance in the international balances of payments of members.

The Fund provides financial assistance to aid its members in handling balance-of-payment difficulties through a variety of facilities that are designed to address specific problems. These lending mechanisms include stand-by and extended arrangements, as well as separate facilities to provide compensatory and contingency financing

to countries suffering temporary declines in their export earnings, to support structural adjustment programs in the poorest countries, and to promote systemic transformation in the formerly centrally planned economies during the transition to a market economy.

For further information, contact the Chief, Public Affairs Division, External Relations Department, International Monetary Fund, 700 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20431. Phone, 202-623-7300.

### International Organization for Migration

*Headquarters:* 17 Route des Morillons, Grand-Saconnex, Geneva; mailing address—P.O. Box 71, CH1211, Geneva 19, Switzerland

*Director General:* James N. Purcell, Jr.

*Washington Office:* Suite 1110, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-862-1826

*Chief of Mission:* Hans-Petter Boe

*New York Office:* Suite 1610, 122 E. 42d Street, New York, NY 10168. Phone, 212-681-7000

*Chief of Mission:* Richard E. Scott

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), was created in 1951 at a conference in Brussels sponsored by the Governments of the United States and Belgium.

IOM is a technical, nonpolitical organization that plans and operates refugee resettlement, national migration, and emergency relief programs at the request of its member states and in cooperation with other international organizations.

IOM has four major objectives: the processing and movement of refugees to countries offering them permanent resettlement opportunities; the promotion of orderly migration to meet the specific needs of both emigration and immigration countries; the transfer of technology through migration in order to promote the economic, educational, and social advancement of countries in the process of development, particularly in Latin America and Africa; and the provision of a forum to states and other

partners to discuss experiences, exchange views, and devise measures to promote cooperation and coordination of efforts on migration issues.

IOM has a membership of 54 governments; 41 other governments have observer status. Operational offices are located in 60 countries, including some nonmember countries.

### Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

*Headquarters:* 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202-477-1234

*President:* James D. Wolfensohn

*Executive Vice President:* Akira Iida

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), an affiliate of the World Bank, was formally constituted in April 1988.

MIGA's basic purpose is to facilitate the flow of private investment for productive purposes to developing member countries by offering long-term political risk insurance to investors, such as coverage against risks of expropriation, currency transfer, and war and civil disturbance; and by providing advisory and consultative services.

During the World Bank's 1994 fiscal year, MIGA issued 38 guarantees with a maximum contingent liability of \$372.6 million to facilitate aggregate direct investment of approximately \$1.3 billion.

### Organization of American States

*General Secretariat:* 1889 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-458-3000. Fax, 202-458-3967

*Secretary General:* César Gaviria

*Assistant Secretary General:* Christopher Thomas

*Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs:* Lorne McDonnough, *Acting Executive Secretary for Education, Science, and Culture:* Leonel Zuñiga, *Acting Assistant Secretary for Management:* Phillip McLean

*Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs:* William M. Berenson, *Acting*

The Organization of American States (OAS) is a regional, intergovernmental

organization whose primary purposes are to strengthen the peace and security of the continent; to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention; to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to conciliate disputes that may arise among the member states; to provide for common action by those states in the event of aggression; to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them; to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development; and to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states. With roots dating from 1890, the first OAS Charter was signed in 1948. Two subsequent protocols of amendment, Buenos Aires 1967 and Cartagena de Indias 1985, gave it its present form. Two additional protocols of amendment, Washington 1992 and Managua 1993, are currently in the ratification process. The Protocol of Washington will incorporate provisions for the protection of democratically constituted governments and will include the eradication of extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere, among the essential purposes of the Organization. The Protocol of Managua will establish the Inter-American Council for Integral Development in replacement of the current Inter-American Councils for Economic and Social Affairs and Education, Science and Culture.

The OAS member states are Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Commonwealth of Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, and

Venezuela. The present Government of Cuba is excluded from participation by a decision of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in 1962. Thirty-three non-American countries and the European Union are Permanent Observers.

The principal organs of the OAS are:

- the General Assembly, which is normally composed of the foreign ministers of the member states and meets at least once a year to decide the general action and policy of the Organization;
- the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which meets on call to consider urgent matters of common interest or threats to the peace and security of the hemisphere;
- the Permanent Council, which meets twice a month at OAS headquarters;
- the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council For Education, Science, and Culture, which meet once a year;
- the Inter-American Juridical Committee;
- the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; and
- the General Secretariat, which is the central and permanent organ, headquartered in Washington, DC.

OAS has six specialized organizations that handle technical matters of common interest to the American States. OAS also holds specialized conferences on specific technical matters.

For further information, contact the Director, Department of Public Information, Organization of American States, Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-458-3760. Fax, 202-458-6421.

## United Nations

United Nations, New York, NY 10017.  
Phone, 212-963-1234

*Secretary-General:* Boutros Boutros-Ghali

*United Nations Office at Geneva:* Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

*Director-General:* Antoine Blanca

*United Nations Office at Vienna:* Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria

*Director-General:* Giorgio Giacomelli

*Washington, DC, Office:* U.N. Information Centre, Suite 400, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-331-8670; Fax, 202-331-9191

*Director:* Michael Stopford

The United Nations is an international organization that was set up in accordance with the Charter<sup>1</sup> drafted by governments represented at the Conference on International Organization meeting at San Francisco. The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, and came into force on October 24, 1945, when the required number of ratifications and accessions had been made by the signatories. Amendments increasing membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council came into effect on August 31, 1965.

The United Nations now consists of 185 member states of which 51 are founding members.

**Purpose** The purposes of the United Nations set out in the Charter are: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

#### Organization

The principal organs of the United Nations are:

**General Assembly** All states that are members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly. Its functions are to consider and discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter of the United Nations and to make

recommendations to the members of the United Nations and other organs. It approves the budget of the organization, the expenses of which are borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations likely to endanger international peace and security, may initiate studies, and may receive and consider reports from other organs of the United Nations. Under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution adopted by the General Assembly in November 1950, if the Security Council fails to act on an apparent threat to or breach of the peace or act of aggression because of lack of unanimity of its five permanent members, the Assembly itself may take up the matter within 24 hours—in emergency special session—and recommend collective measures, including, in case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, use of armed force when necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly has held to date 50 regular sessions, 18 special sessions, and 11 emergency special sessions. It normally meets in regular annual session in September.

**Security Council** The Security Council consists of 15 members of which 5—the People's Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America—are permanent members and are elected each year. The 10 nonpermanent members are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly. The primary responsibility of the Security Council is to act on behalf of the members of the United Nations in maintenance of international peace and security. Measures that may be employed by the Security Council are outlined in the Charter.

The Security Council, together with the General Assembly, also elects the judges of the International Court of Justice and makes a recommendation to the General Assembly on the appointment of the Secretary General of the organization.

<sup>1</sup> Charter of the United Nations, together with the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Department of State Publication No. 2353, International Organization and Conference Series III, 21), June 26, 1945. Available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.



The Security Council first met in London on January 17, 1946, and is so organized as to be able to function continuously.

**Economic and Social Council** This organ is responsible, under the authority of the General Assembly, for the economic and social programs of the United Nations. Its functions include making or initiating studies, reports, and recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters; promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; calling international conferences and preparing draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence; negotiating agreements with the specialized agencies and defining their relationship with the United Nations; coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies; and consulting with nongovernmental organizations concerned with matters within its competence. The Council consists of 54 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms; 18 are elected each year.

The Council usually holds two regular sessions a year. It has also held a number of special sessions.

**Trusteeship Council** The Trusteeship Council was initially established to consist of any member states that administer trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council that do not administer trust territories, and enough other nonadministering countries elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms to ensure that membership would be equally divided between administering and nonadministering members. At present, the participating members of the Council are the United Kingdom, China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States.

Of the original 11 trust territories, all except the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which is administered by the

United States, have attained the goals of the trusteeship system, either as independent states or as parts of such states.

The Council functions under authority of the General Assembly. It considers reports from the member administering the Trust Territory, examines petitions from inhabitants of the Trust Territory, and provides for periodic inspection visits to the Trust Territory. The Council has held 61 regular sessions and a number of special sessions.

**International Court of Justice** The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It has its seat at The Hague, the Netherlands. All members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court. Nonmembers of the United Nations may become parties to the Statute of the Court on conditions prescribed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases that the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

The Court consists of 15 judges known as "members" of the Court. They are elected for 9-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, and may be reelected.

**Secretariat** The Secretariat consists of a Secretary-General and "such staff as the Organization may require." The Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He acts in that capacity for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Under the Charter, the Secretary-General "may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."



# SELECTED BILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

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International Boundary Commission,  
United States and Canada

*United States Section:* 1250 23d Street  
NW., Suite 405, Washington, DC 20037.  
Phone, 202-736-9100.

*Canadian Section:* 615 Booth Street,  
Room 130, Ottawa, ON K1A 0E9.  
Phone, 613-995-4960.

International Boundary and Water  
Commission, United States and Mexico

*United States Section:* 4171 North Mesa  
Street, Suite C-310, El Paso, TX 79902-  
1441. Phone, 915-534-6700.

*Mexican Section:* Avenida Universidad,  
No. 2168, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua,  
Mexico 32320; or P.O. Box 10525, El  
Paso, TX 79995. Phone, 011-52-161-  
37311.

International Joint Commission—United  
States and Canada

*United States Section:* 1250 23d Street  
NW., Suite 100, Washington, DC 20440.  
Phone, 202-736-9000.

*Canadian Section:* 100 Metcalfe Street,  
Ottawa, ON K1P 5M1. Phone, 613-  
995-2984.

*Regional Office:* 100 Ouellette Avenue,  
Windsor, ON N9A 6T3; or P.O. Box  
32869, Detroit MI 48232. Phone, 519-  
256-7821 or 313-226-2170.

Joint Mexican-United States Defense  
Commission

*United States Section:* 1111 Jefferson  
Davis Highway, Suite 509, Arlington, VA  
22202. Phone, 703-604-0482 or 703-  
604-0483.

*Mexican Section:* 1911 Pennsylvania  
Avenue NW., Mexican Embassy, Sixth  
Floor, Washington, DC 20006. Phone,  
202-728-1748.

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—  
United States and Canada

*United States Section:* 1111 Jefferson  
Davis Highway, Suite 511, Arlington, VA  
22202. Phone, 703-604-0488.

*Canadian Section:* National Defense  
Headquarters, 101 Colonel By Drive,  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0K2.



# Appendices

## APPENDIX A: Standard Federal Regions and Federal Executive Boards

### Standard Federal Regions

Standard Federal administrative regions were established to achieve more uniformity in the location and geographic jurisdiction of Federal field offices. Standard regions are a basis for promoting more systematic coordination among agencies and Federal, State, and local governments and for securing management improvements and economies through greater interagency and intergovernmental cooperation. Boundaries were drawn and regional office locations designated for 10 regions, and agencies are required to adopt the uniform system when changes are made or new offices established. A map showing the standard boundaries is printed on the following page.

The regional structures of agencies not conforming to the uniform regional system can be found in the tables accompanying their descriptions, when provided by the agency.

For further information, contact the General Management Division, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202-395-5090.

### Federal Executive Boards

Federal Executive Boards (FEB's) were established by Presidential directive (a memorandum for heads of Federal departments and agencies dated November 13, 1961) to improve internal Federal management practices and to provide a central focus for Federal participation in civic affairs in major metropolitan centers of Federal activity. They carry out their functions under the supervision and control of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Federal Executive Boards are

composed of heads of Federal field offices in the metropolitan area. A Chairman is elected annually from among the membership to provide overall leadership to the Board's operations. Committees and task forces carry out interagency projects consistent with the Board's missions.

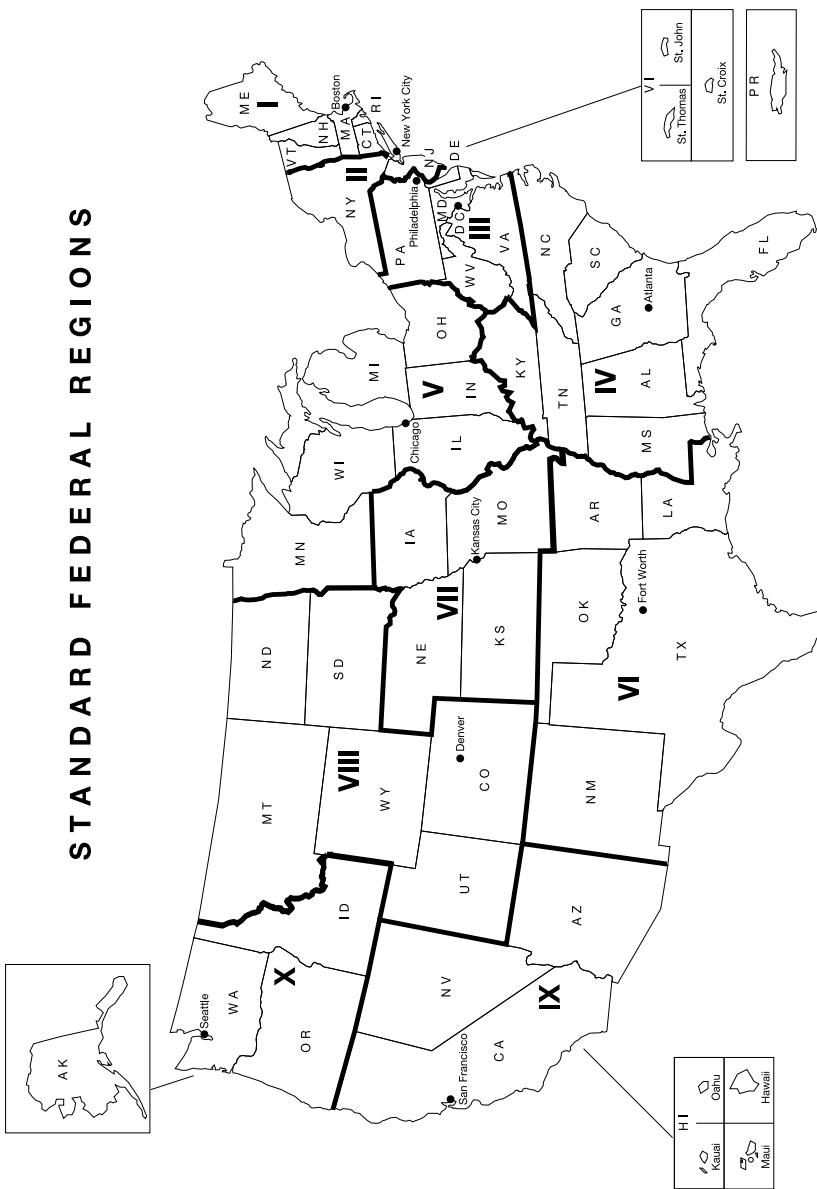
Federal Executive Boards serve as a means for disseminating information within the Federal Government and for promoting discussion of Federal policies and activities of importance to all Federal executives in the field.

Currently, Federal Executive Boards are located in 28 metropolitan areas that are important centers of Federal activity. These areas are: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu-Pacific, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, Seattle, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul).

Federal Executive Associations, Councils, or Committees have been locally organized in over 100 other metropolitan areas to perform functions similar to the Federal Executive Boards but on a lesser scale of organization and activity.

For further information, contact the Assistant for Regional Operations, Office of Personnel Management, Room 5H22L, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415-0001. Phone, 202-606-1001.

# STANDARD FEDERAL REGIONS



## APPENDIX B: Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABMC	American Battle Monuments Commission	AFSC	Armed Forces Staff College
ACDA	United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	AGRICOLA	Agricultural OnLine Access
ACF	Administration for Children and Families	AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ACUS	Administrative Conference of the United States	AmeriCorps NCCC	AmeriCorps* National Civilian Community Corps
ACYF	Administration on Children, Youth, and Families	AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	Amtrak	National Railroad Passenger Corporation
ADB	Asian Development Bank	ANA	Administration for Native Americans
ADD	Administration on Developmental Disabilities	AOA	Administration on Aging
AEDS	Atomic Energy Detection System	APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AFAA	Air Force Audit Agency	ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission
AFBCMR	Air Force Review Board for Correction of Military Records	ARPA	Advanced Research Projects Agency
AFCARA	Air Force Civilian Appellate Review Agency	ARS	Agricultural Research Service
AFDB	African Development Bank	ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
AFDF	African Development Fund	BHRD	Bureau of Health Resources Development
AFIS	American Forces Information Service	BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
AFPC	Armed Forces Policy Council	BIB	Board for International Broadcasting
AFPEO	Air Force Program Executive Office	BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
AFPPS	American Forces Press and Publications Service	BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
AFRRI	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute	BLM	Bureau of Land Management
AFRTS	Armed Forces Radio and Television Service	BLMRCP	Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs
		BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
		BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
		BSC's	Business Service Centers

BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics	CMHS	Center for Mental Health Services
BVA	Board of Veterans' Appeals	CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
C <sup>4</sup>	Command, Control, Communication, and Computer Systems	Conrail	Consolidated Rail Corporation
CALS/CE	Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistic Support/Concurrent Engineering Program	COPS	Office of Community Oriented Policing Service (Justice)
CBO	Congressional Budget Office	CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation; Customs Cooperation Council	CRS	Congressional Research Service; Community Relations Service
CCEA	Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs	CSA	Community Services Administration
CCR	Commission on Civil Rights	CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
CDBG	Community Development Block Grants	CSAT	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
CDC	Centers for Disease Control	CSREES	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers	CUFT	Center for the Utilization of Federal Technology
CEOS	Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (Justice)	DA	Department of the Army
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	DAU	Defense Acquisition University
CFA	Commission of Fine Arts	DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>	DCASR's	Defense Contract Administration Services Regions
CFSA	Consolidated Farm Service Agency	DCMC	Defense Contract Management Command
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission	DCS	Defense Communications System
CG	Commanding General	DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
CHAMPVA	Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration	DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
CIDS	Computer Information Delivery Service	DINFOS	Defense Information School
CIO	Central Imagery Office	DIPEC	Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center
C <sup>3</sup> I	Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence	DIS	Defense Investigative Service
C <sup>4</sup> I	Communication, Command, Control, Computer, and Intelligence	DISA	Defense Information Services Activity; Defense Information Systems Agency
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	DISAM	Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management
CIC	Consumer Information Center	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
		DLSA	Defense Legal Services Agency



DMA	Defense Mapping Agency	FCA	Farm Credit Administration
DMFO	Defense Medical Facilities Office	FCC	Federal Communications Commission
DMS	Defense Mapping School	FCIA	Foreign Credit Insurance Association
DMSA	Defense Medical Support Activity	FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
DMSSC	Defense Medical Systems Support Center	FDA	Food and Drug Administration
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency	FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
DOC	Department of Commerce	FEB's	Federal Executive Boards
DOD	Department of Defense	FEC	Federal Election Commission
DODDS	Department of Defense Dependents Schools	FEDRIP	Federal Research in Progress Database
DOE	Department of Energy	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
DOL	Department of Labor	FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
DOT	Department of Transportation	FFB	Federal Financing Bank
DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency	FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Service
DSMC	Defense Systems Management Command	FHA	Federal Housing Administration
DTSA	Defense Technology Security Administration	FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
EDA	Economic Development Administration	FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	FIC	Federal Information Centers
EIA	Energy Information Administration	FIRS	Federal Information Relay Service
EO	Executive order	FICO	Financing Corporation
EOUSA	Executive Office for United States Attorneys	FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	FLRA	Federal Labor Relations Authority
EPIC	El Paso Intelligence Center	FMC	Federal Maritime Commission
ERA	Economic Regulatory Administration	FMCS	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
ERS	Economic Research Service	FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
ES	Extension Service	FMS	Financial Management Service
ESA	Employment Standards Administration	FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association
ETA	Employment and Training Administration	FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
Eximbank	Export-Import Bank of the United States	FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	FPRS	Federal Property Resources Service
Farmer Mac	Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	FR	<i>Federal Register</i>
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service	FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation		

FRS	Federal Reserve System	ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Seas
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service	ICO	International Coffee Organization
FSLIC	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	IDA	International Development Association; Institute for Defense Analyses
FSS	Federal Supply Service	IDCA	United States International Development Cooperation Agency
FSTS	Federal Secure Telephone Service	IEVS	Income Eligibility Verification Systems
FTC	Federal Trade Commission	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
FTS	Federal Telecommunications System	IFC	International Finance Corporation
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service	IGDOD	Inspector General, Department of Defense
GAO	General Accounting Office	IHA's	Indian Housing Authorities
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	IHS	Indian Health Service
GIPSA	Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs
GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association	ILO	International Labor Organization
GPO	Government Printing Office	IMF	International Monetary Fund
GSA	General Services Administration	IMS	Institute of Museum Services
HCFA	Health Care Financing Administration	INF	Intermediate-range nuclear forces
HDS	Office of Human Development Services	INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services	INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	IOM	International Organization for Migration
HRA	Health Resources Administration	IRMC	Information Resources Management College
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development	IRMS	Information Resources Management Service
HUMINT	Defense Human Intelligence Service	IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	ITA	International Trade Administration
IAF	Inter-American Foundation	ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ICAF	Industrial College of the Armed Forces	IVHS	Intelligent Vehicle-Highway System
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	JAG	Judge Advocate General
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank		
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission		

JCWS	Joint and Combined Warfighting School	NCIC	National Cartographic Information Center
JCEWS	Joint Command, Control, and Electronic Warfare School	NCJRS	National Criminal Justice Reference Service
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff	NCPC	National Capital Planning Commission
JCSOS	Joint and Combined Staff Officer School	NCS	National Cemetery System
JCWS	Joint and Combined Warfighting School	NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
JICST	Japan International Center of Science and Technology	NDU	National Defense University
JMIC	Joint Military Intelligence College	NEH	National Endowment for the Humanities
JTC <sup>3A</sup>	Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency	NEL	National Engineering Laboratory
MA	Maritime Administration	NHI	National Highway Institute
MASINT	Central Measurement and Signals Intelligence Office	NHPRC	National Historical Publications and Records Commission
MBDA	Minority Business Development Agency	NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
MBFR	Mutual and balanced force reduction	NIC	National Institute of Corrections
MED	Office of Medical Services (State)	NIE	National Institute of Education
MHSS	Military Health Services System	NIH	National Institutes of Health
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	NIJ	National Institute of Justice
MMS	Minerals Management Service	NIS	Naval Investigative Service
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
MSPB	Merit Systems Protection Board	NLM	National Library of Medicine
MSSD	Model Secondary School for the Deaf	NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
MTB	Materials Transportation Bureau	NMCS	National Military Command System
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration	NML	National Measurement Laboratory
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NNMC	National Naval Medical Center
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	NOS	National Ocean Survey
NBS	National Biological Service; National Bureau of Standards	NPS	National Park Service
NCB	National Cooperative Bank	NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NCC	National Coordinating Committee	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NCI	National Cancer Institute	NRWA	National Rural Water Association
		NSA	National Security Agency

NSC	National Security Council	OJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
NSF	National Science Foundation	OJP	Office of Justice Programs
NSTL	National Space Technology Laboratories	OMB	Office of Management and Budget
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	OMIS	Office of Management and Information Systems
NTID	National Technical Institute for the Deaf	OPFI	Office of Program and Fiscal Integrity
NTIS	National Technical Information Service (Commerce)	OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board	OPM	Office of Personnel Management
NWC	National War College	OPO's	Organ procurement organizations
OA	Office of Administration	ORM	Office of Regional Management
OAS	Organization of American States	ORR	Office of Refugee Relief; Office of Refugee Resettlement
OASTP	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy	OSC	Office of Special Counsel
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (Treasury)	OSCE	Office of Child Support Enforcement
OCDETF	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	OSDBU	Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
OCHAMPUS	Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services	OSF	Office of Space Flight
OCS	Office of Community Services; Officer Candidate School; Outer Continental Shelf	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OCSE	Office of Child Support Enforcement	OSHRC	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OSM	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
OEI	Office of Economic Conversion (Commerce)	OSSD	Office of Space Systems Development
OES	Office of Employment Security	OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
OFA	Office of Family Assistance	OT	Office of Transportation
OFCC	Office of Federal Contract Compliance	OTA	Office of Technology Assessment; Office of Technical Assistance
OFM	Office of Financial Management	OTAA	Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance
OFR	Office of the Federal Register	OTS	Office of Thrift Supervision
OGE	Office of Government Ethics	OVC	Office for Victims of Crime
OGPS	Office of Grants and Program Systems	OVI	Office of Voluntarism Initiatives
		OWBO	Office of Women's Business Ownership
		PADC	Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

PAHO	Pan American Health Organization	SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlement
PBGC	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	SBA	Small Business Administration
PBS	Public Buildings Service	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
PCC	Panama Canal Commission	SERC	Smithsonian Environmental Research Center
PHA's	Public Housing Agencies	SGLI	Servicemen's Group Life Insurance
PHS	Public Health Service	SIDS	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
PLBB	Patent Licensing Bulletin Board	SITES	Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service
PRC	Postal Rate Commission	SLS	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
PTO	Patent and Trademark Office	SPC	South Pacific Commission
PWBA	Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration	SRDC	State Rural Development Councils
RBCDS	Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service	SSA	Social Security Administration
RDA	Rural Development Administration	SSI	Supplemental Security Income Program
REA	Rural Electrification Administration	SSS	Selective Service System
REFCORP	Resolution Funding Corporation	START	Strategic arms reduction talks
RETRF	Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund	Stat.	United States Statutes at Large
RFE	Radio Free Europe	TDA	Trade and Development Agency
RHCDS	Rural Housing and Community Development Service	TFCS	Treasury Financial Communication System
RICO	Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations	TSI	Transportation Safety Institute
RIT	Rochester Institute of Technology	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
RL	Radio Liberty	UDAG	Urban Development Action Grants
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps	UIS	Unemployment Insurance Service
RRB	Railroad Retirement Board	U.N.	United Nations <sup>1</sup>
RSA	Rehabilitation Services Administration	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (Transportation)	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (formerly United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)
RTB	Rural Telephone Bank		
RTC	Resolution Trust Corporation		
RUS	Rural Utilities Service		
SAIF	Savings Association Insurance Fund		
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration		
SAO	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory		

<sup>1</sup> Acronyms for other U.N. agencies can be found under Selected Multilateral Organizations, beginning on page 769.

UNICOR	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	USTTA	United States Travel and Tourism Administration
UPU	Universal Postal Union	VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
USA	United States Army	VETS	Veterans' Employment and Training Service
USAF	United States Air Force	VGLI	Veterans Group Life Insurance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America
U.S.C.	United States Code	VOA	Voice of America
USCG	United States Coast Guard	WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture	WHO	World Health Organization
USES	United States Employment Service	WHS	Washington Headquarters Services
USGS	United States Geological Survey	WIC	Special supplemental food program for Women, Infants, and Children
USIA	United States Information Agency	WIN	Work Incentive program
USITC	United States International Trade Commission	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
USMC	United States Marine Corps	WTO	World Tourism Organization
USN	United States Navy	WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
USNCB	United States National Central Bureau	YCC	Youth Conservation Corps
USRA	United States Railway Association		